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related Scandinavian species detected by Harald Lindberg. A valuable hint as to staining of plants for demonstration of the pore-structure is appended, while the prefatory note that the author's drawings of non-European mosses preparatory to his publication of the world's species have reached the number of 3,940, is of general interest. The book is to be commended as well for its cheapness as its excellence to all interested in our own sadly neglected American sphagna.

A. LEROY ANDREWS.

Kiel, Germany.

BOOK NOTICES.

LICHENS OF MOUNT MONADNOCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE, by Reginald Heber Howe, Junior. (Reprint from *Am. Nat.* **40**: 661-665. Sept. 1906.)

This is an annotated list of seventy-one species and varieties collected by the author April 5th and 6th, 1906, upon the slopes and summit of Mount Monadnock (3166 feet) in Cheshire Co., N. H. The notes give the distribution in the Transition, Sub-Canadian, and Canadian floral zones occurring on the mountain, the relative abundance of each species, and the substratum. Specimens of all species listed are in the author's herbarium.

CENSUS MUSCORUM AUSTRALIENSIIUM. A classified Catalogue of the Frondose Mosses of Australia and Tasmania, collated from available Publications and Herbaria Records, by the Rev. W. Walter Watts and Thomas Whitelegge, F. R. M. S. In two parts. (*Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W.* **27**: Pt. 3, Supp. pp. 1-90, and **30**: Pt. 4, Supp. pp. 91-163. Sidney, N. S. W. 1902 and 1906.)

These two pamphlets, which are issued under the auspices of the Linnean Society of New South Wales at the price of five shillings sixpence for the two, comprise in convenient form a list of the Australian acrocarpous mosses, including the Sphagnaceae and Andreaeaceae. The introduction reviews briefly the circumstances that led to the preparation of the list, and the work which has been done upon the moss-flora of this region by Mitten, Wilson, C. Mueller, Brotherus, and others. This is followed by an outline of the classificatory scheme used, which is, in the main, that of Dixon and Jameson's "Handbook of British Mosses." Regarding the inclusion of certain names the author says: "It cannot, unfortunately, be claimed that there are no synonyms, nor *nomina nuda*, in this Census. The inaccessibility of specimens, and even, in some cases, of descriptions, the differing principles of determination adopted by specialists, and the large number of new species of which we know nothing except the names, make an unchallengeable list of Australian Mosses impracticable at the present stage."

In spite of these difficulties, nine hundred and eighteen mosses are listed, exclusive of varieties. No new species are described. The species and varieties are accompanied by notes, which are by no means bare records of places and collectors' names. Much historical matter, discussions of the identity of doubtful species, frequent references to the original descriptions, with abundant synonymy, render these notes of great value to the student.

Such work, while showing upon the surface little evidence of the labor needed for its performance, will be of the greatest assistance to future workers in untangling the difficult web presented by the Australian Musci. A list of references, publications consulted, abbreviations, and a generic index add greatly to the convenience of the work. It is to be hoped that the authors may be able to complete their undertaking by issuing a list of the pleurocarpous mosses.

EDWARD B. CHAMBERLAIN.

POGONATUM TENUE.

B. F. BUSH.

While exploring a deep, moist, shady ravine on the high bluff of the Missouri river, at Sibley, Missouri, on October 10, 1906, I noticed near the bottom of the ravine on the opposite side, a stratum of hard, reddish-yellow sand, which appeared to be covered at one place with a deep green scum. Jumping down in the bottom of the ravine, I was very much surprised and pleased to see that the green scum was the prothallium of *Pogonatum tenue* (Menz.) Britton, which was now fruiting abundantly.

The bluff at this place is at least three hundred feet above the river, and about one thousand feet above the Gulf of Mexico, and the stratum of sand in the ravine is about two hundred and fifty feet below the top of the bluff.

This is the second time I have collected this species in Missouri, the other being at Pleasant Grove, Ripley County, in Southeastern Missouri, in precisely the same sort of situation on a sand stratum at about four hundred feet elevation.

The only other time I collected this species was at Spring Hill, Alabama, in a deep ravine back of the hotel, in exactly the same sort of situation, on a stratum of sand, in a deep ravine, about two hundred feet above the Gulf of Mexico.

NOTE ON CATHARINEA ROSULATA.

T. C. FRYE.

An examination of type material, that is, material collected by type collector at type locality and date, indicates that *Catharinea rosulata* (C. M. & K.) (*Atrichum rosulatum* C. M. & K.) described in Macoun's Catalogue of Canadian Plants, Part VI., p. 148, 1892, is simply *Catharinea Selwyni* (Aust.) Kindb. (*Atrichum Selwyni* Aust.). The short stem ascribed to *C. rosulata* is often found in *C. Selwyni*, and in such cases the leaves are rosulate since they cannot be well otherwise, thus agreeing with *C. rosulata*. The leaves in two plants agree in the undulation, dentation, areolation, form, their scales at the back, and the height and number of their lamellae. *C. rosulata* is said to have a leaf which is not margined, but in the material examined they are margined in their upper part where they are dentate. It agrees in this with *C. Selwyni* in which some of the leaves are margined to the base, others to the middle, and very young ones not at all. Thickened margins in young leaves would interfere with the normal development of the